

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Douglas Thompson,)	C/A No. 0:12-2220-CMC-PJG
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
vs.)	REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
)	
Captain Kelley; Lt. Harriet,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

Plaintiff Douglas Thompson (“Thompson”), a self-represented state prisoner, filed this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging violation of his constitutional rights. This matter is before the court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and Local Civil Rule 73.02(B)(2) DSC for a Report and Recommendation on the parties’ cross-motions for summary judgment. (ECF Nos. 40 & 57.) Pursuant to Roseboro v. Garrison, 528 F.2d 309 (4th Cir. 1975), Thompson was advised of the summary judgment and dismissal procedures and the possible consequences if he failed to respond adequately to the defendants’ motion. (ECF No. 58.) Thompson filed a response in opposition. (ECF No. 68.) Having carefully considered the parties’ submissions and the applicable law, the court concludes that the defendants’ motion should be granted and Thompson’s motion should be denied.

BACKGROUND

Liberal construed, Thompson’s Amended Complaint essentially alleges that the defendants failed to protect him from an attack by his cell mate on June 27, 2012. Specifically, he alleges that prior to the attack he informed Defendant Kelley that he and his cell mate were not getting along and that his cell mate was a threat to him. Thompson alleges that he requested to change cells. Thompson appears to allege that Defendant Harriet forced or requested Kelley to deny this request,

and on June 27, 2012, Thompson's cell mate attacked Thompson, causing injury to Thompson. Thompson seeks monetary relief.

DISCUSSION

A. Summary Judgment Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate only if the moving party "shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the [moving party] is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A party may support or refute that a material fact is not disputed by "citing to particular parts of materials in the record" or by "showing that the materials cited do not establish the absence or presence of a genuine dispute, or that an adverse party cannot produce admissible evidence to support the fact." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1). Rule 56 mandates entry of summary judgment "against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party's case." Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986).

In deciding whether there is a genuine issue of material fact, the evidence of the non-moving party is to be believed and all justifiable inferences must be drawn in favor of the non-moving party. See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 255 (1986). However, "[o]nly disputes over facts that might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law will properly preclude the entry of summary judgment. Factual disputes that are irrelevant or unnecessary will not be counted." Id. at 248.

The moving party has the burden of proving that summary judgment is appropriate. Once the moving party makes this showing, however, the opposing party may not rest upon mere allegations or denials, but rather must, by affidavits or other means permitted by the Rule, set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c), (e); Celotex Corp., 477 U.S. at 322. Further, while the federal court is charged with liberally construing a

complaint filed by a *pro se* litigant to allow the development of a potentially meritorious case, see, e.g., Cruz v. Beto, 405 U.S. 319 (1972), the requirement of liberal construction does not mean that the court can ignore a clear failure in the pleadings to allege facts which set forth a federal claim, nor can the court assume the existence of a genuine issue of material fact where none exists. Weller v. Dep't of Soc. Servs., 901 F.2d 387 (4th Cir. 1990).

B. Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies

As an initial matter, the defendants argue that summary judgment should be granted in their favor due to Thompson's failure to exhaust his administrative remedies before filing the instant lawsuit. A prisoner must exhaust his administrative remedies as required by the Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA"), specifically 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a). Section 1997e(a) provides that "[n]o action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted." This requirement "applies to all inmate suits about prison life, whether they involve general circumstances or particular episodes, and whether they allege excessive force or some other wrong." Porter v. Nussle, 534 U.S. 516, 532 (2002). Moreover, exhaustion is required even when a prisoner seeks remedies, such as money damages, that are not available in the administrative proceedings. See Booth v. Churner, 532 U.S. 731, 740-41 (2001). To satisfy this requirement, a plaintiff must avail himself of every level of available administrative review. See generally id. Those remedies neither need to meet federal standards, nor are they required to be plain, speedy, and effective. Porter, 534 U.S. at 524 (quoting Booth, 532 U.S. at 739). Satisfaction of the exhaustion requirement requires "using all steps that the agency holds out, and doing so *properly*." Woodford v. Ngo, 548 U.S. 81, 90 (2006) (quoting Pozo v. McCaughtry, 286 F.3d 1022, 1024 (7th Cir. 2002)) (emphasis in original). Thus, "it is the

prison's requirements, and not the [Prison Litigation Reform Act], that define the boundaries of proper exhaustion." Jones v. Bock, 549 U.S. 199, 218 (2007). The defendants have the burden of establishing that a plaintiff failed to exhaust his administrative remedies. Anderson v. XYZ Corr. Health Servs., Inc., 407 F.3d 674, 683 (4th Cir. 2005).

Pursuant to South Carolina Department of Corrections policy, an inmate seeking to complain of prison conditions must first attempt to informally resolve his complaint. Next, an inmate may file a "Step 1 Grievance" with designated prison staff. If the Step 1 Grievance is denied, the inmate may appeal to the warden of his facility via a "Step 2 Grievance." Moreover, review from the South Carolina Administrative Law Court ("ALC") is generally part of the available administrative remedies an inmate must exhaust. See Furtick v. S.C. Dep't of Corr., 649 S.E.2d 35, 38 (S.C. 2007) (reaffirming that "the ALC has jurisdiction over all inmate grievance appeals that have been properly filed") (citing Slezak v. S.C. Dep't of Corr., 605 S.E.2d 506 (S.C. 2004)); but see Howard v. S.C. Dep't of Corr., 733 S.E.2d 211, 215-18 (S.C. 2012); (interpreting a post-Furtick statutory amendment to S.C. Code Ann. § 1-23-600(D) and holding that the ALC lacked jurisdiction over an inmate's appeal involving the loss of the opportunity to earn sentence-related credits and no state-created property or liberty interest); Travelscape, LLC v. S.C. Dep't of Rev., 705 S.E.2d 28, 38-39 & n.10 (S.C. 2011) (stating that the ALC is without jurisdiction to hear facial challenges to the constitutionality of a regulation or statute but may rule on as-applied challenges); Howard, 399 733 S.E.2d at 218 (applying the holding in Travelscape, LLC to challenges to prison policies).

The defendants argue that Thompson filed a Step 1 grievance regarding the incident with his cell mate in early July 2012 and then proceeded to file this civil action in early August 2012. Since filing this action, the defendants allege that Thompson has received a response to his Step 1

grievance and has appealed this grievance to the next level. Thompson does not refute the defendants' assertion; rather, he appears to simply argue that he forewarned the defendants that he planned to file this civil action. This argument is insufficient to refute the defendants' showing that Thompson failed to properly exhaust his administrative remedies before filing this matter.¹ See, e.g., Johnson v. Jones, 340 F.3d 624, 628 (8th Cir. 2003) (collecting cases and recognizing "the holdings of many of our sister circuits that permitting exhaustion pendente lite undermines the objectives of section 1997e(a) and that the language of section 1997e(a) clearly contemplates exhaustion prior to the commencement of the action as an indispensable requirement, thus requiring an outright dismissal of such actions rather than issuing continuances so that exhaustion may occur"). Therefore, the court finds that Thompson's claim has not been properly exhausted pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a) and should therefore be dismissed.

RECOMMENDATION

Accordingly, the court recommends that the defendants' motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 57) be granted and Thompson's motion be denied (ECF No. 40).


 Paige J. Gossett
 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

July 9, 2013
 Columbia, South Carolina

The parties' attention is directed to the important notice on the next page.

¹ Moreover, Thompson has not refuted the defendants' showing that he has not exhausted his administrative remedies even during the pendency of this action. Further, no evidence has been presented suggesting that the defendants prevented Thompson in any manner from filing grievances. Cf. Hill v. O'Brien, No. 09-6823, 2010 WL 2748807 (4th Cir. July 12, 2010); Hill v. Haynes, No. 08-7244, 2010 WL 2182477 (4th Cir. June 2, 2010).

Notice of Right to File Objections to Report and Recommendation

The parties are advised that they may file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation with the District Judge. Objections must specifically identify the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made and the basis for such objections. “[I]n the absence of a timely filed objection, a district court need not conduct a de novo review, but instead must ‘only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation.’” Diamond v. Colonial Life & Acc. Ins. Co., 416 F.3d 310 (4th Cir. 2005) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 72 advisory committee’s note).

Specific written objections must be filed within fourteen (14) days of the date of service of this Report and Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b); see Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), (d). Filing by mail pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections to:

Robin L. Blume, Clerk
United States District Court
901 Richland Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Failure to timely file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation will result in waiver of the right to appeal from a judgment of the District Court based upon such Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); Wright v. Collins, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985); United States v. Schronce, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir. 1984).